

Team Washington Homeland Security Update

Grant Opportunity:

Applications for Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance Grant are due June 5. See guidance at www.emd.wa.gov.

See Page 4 for CTGP info.

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Statewide NIMS Reporting Now Online

With the Federal fiscal year now more than half over, we can all truthfully say we have directed a tremendous amount of effort towards interpreting and meeting this year's National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements. As evidenced by the Quarterly Progress Reports received at the Washington State Emergency Management Division and the Washington State Patrol, a great deal of progress has been and continues to be made. Although the *Self Progress Reporting System* enabled us to measure progress, the process was very labor intensive for everyone involved, did not measure compliance to the levels that were needed, nor completely satisfy the state's reporting requirements.

To address these concerns and



develop an efficient, user-friendly electronic progress reporting system, a State Interagency Coordinating Group consisting of several state, local and tribal shareholders was created. The online NIMS reporting system enables all levels of state, county, city and

tribal governments to submit reports. Reports may be submitted either by individual organization or, in the case where services are provided through contractual agreement, by the responsible jurisdiction.

(Continued on page 13)

Partners in Emergency Preparedness

The 2006 Partners in Emergency

Preparedness Conference was held at the Tacoma Convention Center, April 18-19. The conference featured plenary speakers Mary Selecky, Secretary of the Department of Health; Perry Hopkins, Portland Bureau of Water Works; and Richard Wilson, City Manager of Santa Cruz, California. Luncheon speakers included Conrad Lautenbacher, Undersecretary of NOAA and Pulitzer Prize winner, Cartoonist, David Horsey, Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The theme for this year's conference was *"Preparing for Regional Catastrophe."* Over 25 conference sessions covering all phases of disaster preparedness and homeland security were offered to over 600 attendees from Washington State, 18 other states, and 2 countries. Thirty exhibitors displayed their wares/services at this year's premier event. Highlights

included numerous sessions on Hurricane Katrina lessons learned, new approaches to emergency planning, and tribal emergency management initiatives.



Listen to the conference online or buy the video at TVW, Washington State's public affairs network: <http://www.tvw.org/search/sitesearch.cfm?Keywords=Partners%20in%20Emergency%20Preparedness>

AHAB Radios for Tsunami Coastal Communities

Tsunami at-risk communities along the Washington Coast will receive 30 All-Hazard Alert Broadcasting (AHAB) radios this year to warn citizens of a pending tsunami strike or other natural or manmade hazard.

Through initiatives of U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell, D-Washington, Washington State was awarded federal funding for 10 AHAB radio systems for Federal Fiscal Year 2006. The Emergency Management Division's (EMD's) goal is to have at least five of these systems operational by the end of June and the rest in place by October 2006. Washington State's 2006 legislative session also approved a significant expansion of the state's AHAB network. The 2006 supplemental budget allocates \$950,000 to install

at least 20 AHAB loudspeaker systems.



All four of the coastal counties – Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor and Pacific – will

receive the loudspeaker systems, concentrated near the most populated beach and coastline areas. Local officials and the State Emergency Operations Center can activate the AHAB systems.

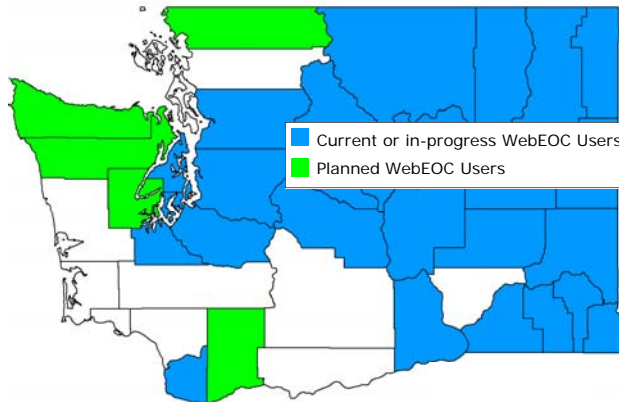
A private contractor is already selecting sites for the AHAB systems. EMD hopes to complete installation by the end of 2006.

For more information about tsunamis and AHAB in Washington State, visit EMD online at <http://www.emd.wa.gov/5-prog/prgms/eq-tsunami/tsunami-idx.htm> or read the Division of Geology and Earth Resource's Spring 2005 newsletter at http://www.dnr.wa.gov/geology/pubs/dgernews/dgernews_v2no1.pdf.

WebEOC in Washington State

The use of WebEOC, web-based emergency management communications software by Emergency Services Integrators (ESI), is rapidly expanding in the state of Washington. Many jurisdictions are purchasing their own software and servers, while the Emergency Management Division's (EMD's) servers are hosting others.

The development of common templates, status boards, user profiles and logs provides for a Common Operating Picture (COP) that has proven to be extremely beneficial during exercises and real disasters. Those templates, totaling over 120, cover Incident Command System (ICS) forms, displays, significant events and shared logs. Many are special purpose forms with only one or two users and others are core templates that are common to all users. Almost any template, display or form can be created and shared with all entities that are securely logged in during an event to produce that Common Operating Picture.



The map above depicts jurisdictions that are currently using or planning to use WebEOC capabilities. Many cities have also adopted its use. All state agency liaisons use WebEOC when working in the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and many of their agencies have opted to access it, hosted by EMD, for their internal disaster operations.

EMD's primary responsibility with WebEOC is two-fold: one, to support the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and two, to support those state agencies interested in using WebEOC to sustain their own emergency management activi-

ties.

Those agencies that provide their own systems and software can "dual-commit" their systems to the EMD system so that each party can share selected templates,

logs, displays and boards. Whether hosted by EMD or not, local jurisdictions select the information and boards that they feel should be shared with other local or state level WebEOC users.

This service is provided by the Telecommunications and Warning Systems section of EMD and is available for any emergency management agency in the state of Washington free of charge. Contact Don Miller or Dave Rider at 253-512-7000 if you are interested in using WebEOC.

Team Washington Homeland Security

The Homeland Security Newsletter is produced bi-monthly (Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, and Nov) through the combined efforts of Team Washington Partners.

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<http://emd.wa.gov/5-prog/wahsas/wahsas-idx.htm>

Please send articles, announcements and events for the next issue by June 15, 2006 to Jill Bushnell, Program and Policy Analyst at Jill.Bushnell@mil.wa.gov.

2-1-1 Service in Washington

After years of preparation and planning, 2-1-1 service became available in Washington State on February 22, 2006. An easy-to-remember phone number, 2-1-1 connects people in need to available health and human services organizations. Washington's 2-1-1 access was initiated through four call centers serving 12 counties and 60 percent of the state's population. Service rollout to the rest of the state will continue throughout the year.

The 2003 Washington State Legislature designated the Washington Information Network (WIN 211), a nonprofit organization, responsible for managing the installation of 2-1-1 dialing capabilities and coordi-

nating with existing social services call centers across the state.

This effort followed the national designation of 2-1-1 by the Federal Communications Commission as the nation's access point for health and human service programs. The 2-1-1 service was used extensively where available to assist with relief coordination during last year's hurricane season. It is anticipated that WIN 211 will play a similar role in Washington state to assist with post-disaster health and human services program delivery.

The 2006 State Legislature continued the commitment to 2-1-1 availability with an

appropriation of \$2.5 million in ongoing operational support for the 2007 Fiscal Year. The Washington Military Department is the coordinating agency to manage this appropriation.



<http://www.win211.org/>

New Web-Based EAS System In Washington State

The Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) is developing a new system for originating and disseminating Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) chose Washington as the pilot state for this new system last year.

The web-based system will generate a fully compatible EAS message in the new international Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) format. Generating a warning message in CAP format allows manufacturers of

phones, telephone, email, pagers and be viewed on a public website.

parameters, to special interface units named the AdaptAlert™ Communicator that are provided by Warning Systems, Inc. This unit takes the CAP message and outputs an EAS audio message to one of the monitoring ports of a existing EAS unit for relay to the public. AdaptAlert™ has an embedded text-to-speech capability that eliminates poor or low audio problems.

The CAP message fields are automatically populated based upon the selected EAS event code but can be changed by the originator, if needed. Selected Broadcasters will be asked to install the interface unit in line with their EAS decoding equipment to eliminate poor radio reception on both SRN and Local Relay Networks (LRN's). Monitoring assignments will then need to be adjusted.

Access for all Washington 911 Centers and Local EOC's will be provided as funding from DHS is made available. We anticipate fielding by the end of this summer. DHS is funding this system to 12 East Coast states before this years hurricane season. Washington state will be fielded after those states. Existing EAS decoders will become backup systems on LRN's.

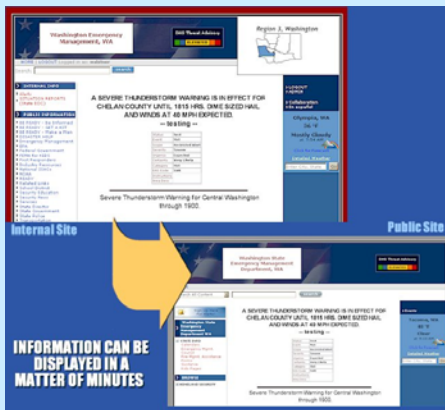
A PowerPoint presentation showing the input screens for the new system can be found at www.emd.wa.gov. For further information please contact Don Miller at (253) 512-7035 or d.miller@emd.wa.gov.

Alert Posted to Secure and Public Websites

Alerts can be posted on both a secure website (internal) or a public site (external) for viewing from any internet access point.

All Alerts are posted to the secure (internal) site as they happen. Real-time information can be posted from NOAA, CAD, Hospital systems and other vendor products such as plume modeling.

This is a very valuable asset in an emergency to keep track of the notifications as they unfold with the date and time stamp posted.



all types of receiving devices (EAS, sirens, televisions, radios, pagers, cell phones, etc) to build interface devices to decode the CAP warning. The CAP standard provides many additional fields that can be used to augment the information sent over EAS. Because it's internet protocol based, users can transmit amplifying text and accompanying pictures. The new system uses a text-to-speech generator that eliminates past audio problems and allows for the scrolling of the actual alert text on television screens.

The public will be able to sign up for alerts for their area, by zip code or county. Alerts can be transmitted to the public via cell

Test results show that the system is fully compatible with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) HazCollect project, an all hazards emergency message collection system. This means that all alerts will be relayed over National Weather Service (NWS) weather radio transmitters automatically when the HazCollect project goes online.

This system is now operational in the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and it uses the existing State Relay Network (SRN) as its transmission path. The MystateUSA secure website distributes the CAP IP message, with embedded EAS

FFY06 Competitive Training Grants Program (CTGP)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Office of Grants and Training (OGT)

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2006

Competitive Training Grants Program (CTGP)

Amount: \$28,809,000 (nationwide)

Match Requirement: None

Performance Period: up to 36 months

Overview: The FY 2006 Homeland Competitive Training Grants Program funds national preparedness training initiatives that further the DHS mission of preparing the nation to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism or catastrophic events. Course materials and course offerings must be offered and accessible to responders throughout the nation. While the delivery must account for national coverage, the delivery rollout can be implemented regionally to leverage expertise, share resources, and enhance training capacity.

Eligible Applicants: State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; national associations, including those representing elected officials; institutions of higher education; public safety agencies; non-profits, including community and Faith-based organizations; and private corporations, including owners and operators of critical infrastructure and health-care entities, working in conjunction with the nonprofit sector.

Eligible Training Issue Areas:

Applicants must designate a single issue area from the following list under which they would like to be considered for grant funding:

- *Issue Area #1:* Training to address regional collaboration, highlighting the need for embracing partnerships across multiple sectors, jurisdictions, regions, and states in building capabilities cooperatively.
- *Issue Area #2:* Training to focus on information sharing and fusion centers by gathering, analyzing, disseminating, using information regarded as intelligence.
- *Issue Area #3:* Training to address cyber terrorism prevention and cyber security awareness in an effort to protect our Nation's secure computer networks and critical information systems.

- *Issue Area #4:* Training to strengthen infrastructure protection by enhancing security and mitigating risk facing our Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.

- *Issue Area #5:* Training to enhance medical surge capabilities by embracing a multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional collaborative approach.

- *Issue Area #6:* Training to improve vulnerable population response planning by developing and coordinating local and regional plans for those that need assistance preparing for emergencies.

- *Issue Area #7:* Training to effectively communicate to the public with timely information about protective actions during an emergency.

Timeline:

DHS' Office of Grants and Training (OGT) will open the FY 2006 Competitive Training Grants Program Solicitation for Concept Papers on May 18, 2006 and submissions will be due no later than 8:00 p.m. EST on **May 31, 2006 via www.grants.gov**.

Organizations invited to submit a full proposal (based on Concept Papers) is required to submit their proposal by 8:00 p.m. EST on June 30, 2006. There will be no exceptions for late attempts to submit concept papers or full proposals.

For more information, visit www.grants.gov. Grant guidance, Concept Paper Template and DHS Fact Sheet available at this link.

FFY05 Washington State Recipient:

Homeland Security Institute (HSI), Olympia, WA
\$1 million

To create a Ferry Passenger Partnership Program to train first responders, ferry passengers, and crews in preparedness and maritime security.

CEDAP Phase II Awards for 44 Washington Jurisdictions

Washington State small law enforcement jurisdictions continue to compete for and benefit from the Department of Homeland Security's Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP). CEDAP Phase II awards were announced on May 18, 2006: 44 jurisdictions in our state will receive CEDAP equipment and training this round.

You can find out more about CEDAP, including a list of Phase II recipients, at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/equipment_cedap.htm.

President Declares Major Disaster for Washington

Release Date: May 17, 2006
Release Number: HQ-06-073

WASHINGTON – The head of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced that federal disaster aid has been made available for Washington to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, flooding, tidal surge, landslides and mudslides during the period of January 27 to February 4, 2006.

Acting FEMA Director R. David Paulison said federal funding is available to state and eligible local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the severe storms, flooding, tidal surge, landslides and mudslides in Clallam, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Snohomish and Wahkiakum Counties.

Federal funding is also available on a cost-sharing basis for hazard mitigation measures statewide.

Paulison named Lee Champagne the Federal Coordinating Officer for federal recovery operations in the affected area. Champagne said additional designations may be made at a later date if requested by the state and warranted by the results of further damage assessments.

FEMA manages federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates mitigation activities, works with state and local emergency managers, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003.



A state Department of Transportation (WSDOT) worker checks slide damage to U.S. 101 south of Aberdeen. Governor Chris Gregoire requested federal aid February 2 for statewide road damages caused by winter flooding and slides. WSDOT estimated winter storms caused more than \$6 million in damage to the state's federal road system. (WSDOT Photo)

Designated Counties for Washington Severe Storms, Flooding, Tidal Surge, Landslides, and Mudslides

Incident Type: Severe Storms, Flooding, Tidal Surge, Landslides, and Mudslides

Incident Period: January 27 to February 4, 2006

Individual Assistance

(Assistance to individuals and households): None.

Public Assistance

(Assistance to State and local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities): Clallam, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Snohomish, and Wahkiakum Counties.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

(Assistance to State and local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural hazards): All counties in the State of Washington are eligible to apply for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

<http://www.fema.gov/news/event.fema?id=6245>

Disaster Assistance FAQ

Over the course of this winter many people have experienced weather related problems prompting them to write to the Governor, our U.S. Senators or to call the Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD) looking for federal or state disaster assistance.

To help the public better understand the how, what, when, where, and why of federal assistance and to understand their own responsibilities, EMD has prepared a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about disaster assistance on their web site that deals strictly with damage to private property (homes and businesses).

Here is the link: Frequently Asked Questions about Disaster Assistance - <http://www.emd.wa.gov/6-mrr/mit-rec/hs/faq-disaster-assistance.htm>



Tumwater, WA, March 21, 2001
FEMA News Photo by Jim Brown

EMAC Implements Lessons Learned from the 2005 Hurricane Response

By Terry Egan, Ed.D.

Member, EMAC Executive Task Force

Recently, nearly 150 people from a variety of disciplines participated in the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) After Action Review (AAR) from Hurricane Katrina. Representing Washington State were the Adjutant General, Major General Timothy Lowenberg, Emergency Management Division (EMD) Director Jim Mullen, Ann Guerrero from the Department of Health and Social Services Community Service Office in Moses Lake, and EMD Planning, Exercising and Training Unit Manager Terry Egan who facilitated one of the work groups. The AAR brought together mutual aid stakeholders representing state and local emergency management, fire, law enforcement, public health, National Guard, animal resources, human services, public works, engineering, state and local elected officials, and federal agencies. The disciplines separated into facilitated breakout groups for one day and then reported back to the full group on day two regarding their issues and recommendations for improvements to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Participants also identified successes and best practices. The feedback from the diverse groups will be extremely valuable as EMAC seeks to improve its policies and procedures. This approach was also an opportunity for relationship building with public health and safety partners and further educating them on EMAC as a national response tool.



An EMAC Air National Guard airlift of Katrina Patients.

This EMAC AAR was the third and final step in the overall review process for the Hurricane Katrina response. A draft of the recommendations is expected to be available this summer with a final published report in early fall. EMAC leadership is not waiting to begin to implement many of the recommendations identified throughout the AAR process. Many activities are already underway and others being planned. For example, the EMAC Executive Task Force is re-writing the Operations Manual and

drafting mobilization checklists for state responders. EMAC training courses are being updated with the lessons learned from the 2005 hurricane response.

In addition, EMAC member states are preparing for another busy hurricane season and the need for EMAC assistance. States are pre-identifying A-Team members and ensuring they are trained; they are reaching out to state agency counterparts and local responders to provide EMAC training and education; and, conducting outreach with a variety of stakeholders. In FEMA Region X, states have agreed to form a regional EMAC A-Team that will train together in preparation for deploying as a team to a state that has declared an emergency and where they will help that state access EMAC resources. Washington National Guard leaders recently received training on the Compact's operations and Cabinet officials will be briefed in the near future. Finally, EMAC capabilities will be tested in two upcoming exercises: Pacific Peril and Evergreen Sentry.

All of these activities will serve to make the EMAC system better prepared to respond to natural and technological disasters wherever they occur. They will also help EMAC to fulfill its vision of becoming the "cornerstone of national mutual aid".



Search and Rescue team responding on an EMAC assignment to Hurricane Katrina.

State pandemic influenza summit calls attention to preparedness

We all need to take the threat of pandemic influenza very seriously. That was the message sent by top federal, state and local officials appearing at the Washington State pandemic influenza summit, held in Tacoma on April 14, 2006.

Summit speakers emphasized several key points:

We are overdue for a flu pandemic.

A pandemic would disrupt the lives of everyone.

Avian influenza—or *bird flu*—is one possible source of the next flu pandemic but it is now chiefly a pandemic only for birds.

Governments are working to prepare for the next big flu pandemic.

Personal preparedness will be a deciding factor in how well we get through a flu pandemic.

Governor Chris Gregoire pointed out that Washington's position as a hub of international travel makes it more susceptible than most states to the spread of disease. Early in the summit, Governor Gregoire and U.S. Health and Human Services Deputy Secretary Alex Azar signed a memorandum of understanding in which they pledged to work together to prepare for an influenza pandemic.

The federal government has promised Washington State two million dollars to use for planning, exercises, improved disease detection and public education. The Washington State legislature has dedicated an additional two million dollars to the effort and further federal money will be added in a later round of pandemic flu funding.

The federal government is concentrating on efforts to develop and a vaccine that could be used to prevent people from getting a pandemic strain of influenza, developing new ways to make vaccine quicker and stockpiling anti-viral medications that could help people survive the flu.

Governor Gregoire and several others said that true preparedness is "not about government" and individuals need to take responsibility for preparing themselves. She added that our biggest challenge will be to provide six million Washingtonians with information they can use to get ready. Steps individuals can take are to practice good health habits like covering their coughs, washing their hands, staying home when they are sick; and preparing to get by for an extended period when schools may be closed, gatherings cancelled and services hard to come by. At the same time, businesses and other service providers need to devise strategies for operating with as much as a third of their staff out sick.



State Secretary of Health Mary Selecky and Adjutant General, Major General Timothy Lowenberg.

Similar summits have been held in most states. Washington's was the largest, with over 1,000 attendees from police and fire departments, schools, hospitals, businesses, public health agencies and local and state government.

Speakers at the summit included Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services Alex Azar, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Julie Gerberding, Governor Christine Gregoire, Washington State Secretary of Health Mary Selecky and Adjutant General of the State of Washington Major General Timothy Lowenberg. A full list of speakers is available on the Department of Health's pandemic influenza Web site.

For further information about pandemic influenza see:

www.pandemicflu.gov – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/panflu/> – Washington State Department of Health

Additionally, you can email questions to panflu@doh.wa.gov



Over 1,000 people attended Washington State's pandemic flu summit.

Tahoma Resilience

April 4 started like any other day for us at Pierce County Emergency Management... the sun was actually out and we arrived at our offices around 7 a.m. Shortly thereafter, the phone rang and it wasn't good news. Good Samaritan Hospital in Puyallup reported that people were arriving at the emergency room with an unknown respiratory illness and they were becoming overwhelmed. This was the beginning of Tahoma Resilience, 2006.

To make a long, very well-planned story short, a fictitious "bug" was let loose in Pierce County at a number of different facilities and events (later determined to be melioidosis). People were getting sick, some were dead, many were dying, hazardous materials were everywhere and those who were unaffected began to panic, thinking they might become ill. Pierce County opened the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Tacoma Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) opened its Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) and the two began working together to support the hundreds of field personnel responding to this simulated event.

Pierce County's EOC operated under the following objectives: Ensuring safety for all responders, disseminating public information every four hours, establishing regular conference calls with the TPCHD EOF, ensuring continuity of government, providing support to TPCHD for safe and secure dissemination of medication, continuing to support law enforcement investigations and establishing recovery strategies.

There were several things that worked well during this exercise. We implemented a new interface with the TPCHD EOF. This was the first time the EOF had been acti-

vated. Pierce County also implemented new technology in the EOC (WebEOC) and on our Mobile Operations Command Center (MOCC). This was also the first time that a full policy group participated in an exercise. This group included the County Executive, Chief of Staff, representative from the County Council and a number of department directors.

The primary objective in Tahoma Resilience was to request the Strategic National Stockpile (medication and related resources; SNS) and set up distribution points for the medication. While research and planning still needs to be done in this area, the SNS was requested, delivered and medications were handed out in the form of M&Ms and Skittles. The fact that participants physically handed out simulated medications will allow us to fine tune response plans – nationalizing this process would not have captured the much-needed detail.

As the response to Tahoma Resilience was at its peak, the planning group in the EOC shifted their focus and started to look at recovery issues. It became quite evident that our lack of a recovery plan was a huge issue. On April 6, we took the opportunity of pulling together County leadership to talk through some of these issues and laid the foundation for recovery work that will begin in Pierce County this summer.

In summary, exercise participants achieved a majority of their objectives and we believe a strong improvement plan will be developed from the lessons learned. Many thanks are extended to all Tahoma Resilience participants, planners, evaluators and controllers.



State Level Emergency Exercise Tests Readiness

One key to preparing for an emergency is regular and thorough testing of emergency plans. On April 4 and 5, the Washington State Department of Health got together with the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department and other partners to conduct the largest of many such exercises held in our state.

The event, named Tahoma Resilience, convened local, state and federal officials in public health, law enforcement and emergency management as well as the Puyallup Tribe, numerous county fire agencies, and others to respond to a hypothetical bioterrorism incident.

The exercise began with the investigation of multiple terrorist incidents, lots of patients showing up at Pierce County hospitals and the collection and analysis of lab samples. Testing revealed that the disease causing the problem was melioidosis — a disease uncommon in the U.S., but one that can be

(Continued on page 10)

Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams

It's a typical Saturday in Pierce County. A neighborhood in Gig Harbor is having an earthquake, one in Orting is discussing Mount Rainier mudflows and a group of neighbors in rural Pierce County are dealing with a local methamphetamine drug problem.

Is this disaster central? No, these are just samples of Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams. The Gig Harbor group is doing their yearly disaster exercise, the Sumner residents are formulating their evacuation plan and the last group is teaming up with the Pierce County Sheriff's Department to prevent crime. What is the key theme? Neighbors knowing their neighbors and taking care of one another.



and its citizens is the only sure way to protect a neighborhood and to prepare for a major disaster.

As we saw with Hurricane Katrina, major disasters stretch government resources to their limits. It is estimated that regular emergency services will be unable to respond to most calls during the first 72 hours following a major disaster, such as a severe earthquake. Recent events have also taught us that individuals are the first lines of defense when it comes to our nation's homeland security.

If individuals and their neighborhoods are prepared to help each other, lives can be saved, property can be spared, and emergency services can be freed to respond to

the most devastated areas. This will be accomplished by organizing block groups into a variety of disaster response teams, each of which has a simple one-page list that clearly outlines necessary tasks. No special skills or equipment are required to participate – and only a minimal time commitment is needed.

One of the most important response teams is the Neighborhood Action Team which focuses on crime prevention. Last year, the Sheriff's Department reported that property crimes in PC-NET communities dropped an average of 27 percent, up to 50 percent in some areas. As an example, after receiving training on how to properly call 9-1-1, one neighborhood correctly reported an event that led to the arrest of 12 burglars in one month.

PC-NET goes beyond conventional community preparedness and crime prevention efforts of simply raising awareness – PC-NET means taking action. People and neighborhoods that are prepared will know what to expect during times of disaster, what to do, and how to come together in an organized, timely response.

To find out more about PC-NET please contact Gretchen O'Connor, 253-798-2751; Barbara Nelson, 253-798-2168 or Judi Holley, crime prevention specialist, 253-798-3624. *The process is easy, fun, and beneficial.*



Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams (PC-NET) is a neighborhood-oriented approach to emergency preparedness and homeland security. It is based on the belief that a cooperative effort between a county

WATF1 MobEx 2006

A construction crew created a bit of chaos near Bremerton, building a pile of rubble that challenged some of the best search and rescue personnel in the nation. Pierce and Kitsap Counties joined forces to conduct a two day training exercise that tested local, state and federal emergency response teams.

The drill kicked off on April 19 at approximately 5 p.m. when fire, police and medical experts from Kitsap County encountered a simulated biological or chemical attack. As the scenario developed, these local responders requested additional resources

from the state and federal government,



including the Washington State Urban Search and Rescue Task Force (WATF1)

sponsored by Pierce County Emergency Management. The second day of the drill focused primarily on WATF1 saving those trapped in the collapsed building.

The exercise itself was a huge success and was the culmination of many months of planning. There were more than 450 participants representing Kitsap County fire, police, sheriff deputies and emergency management. Other teams that exercised were the National Guard 10th Civil Support Team, the Washington State Disaster Medical Assistance Team and the Bremerton

(Continued on page 10)

WATF1 MobEx 2006

(Continued from page 9)



Naval Base.

WATF1 accomplished 100 percent of its established goals for the exercise and were the first national task force to fully exercise its Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) response capability. During the first day, the team set up a full base of operations, a decontamination system and suited-up 60 rescuers in either Level B or Level A protective equipment. They then entered a building, tested it for WMD agents while simultaneously rescuing 16 people and transporting them to a decontamination line. The patients were then decontaminated and transported to the medical team for treatment. From the time the rescuers entered the building until the last patient was in treatment was less than 90 minutes.

On the second day WATF1 assisted the local rescue teams with rescues from two buildings and rescued 24 patients from two simulated collapsed structures. They breached through multiple concrete slabs, shored up unstable debris piles and conducted k-9, visual, and audible search using almost every tool in the US&R inventory. Pierce County DEM and WATF1 want to extend a special thank you to Kitsap County DEM for making this event a reality.

WATF1 has 210 members and is one of

FEMA's 28 national teams. The task force is made up of members from Pierce and King Counties and the City of Seattle and is prepared to respond to any federally declared disaster. The team was mobilized for last year's Hurricanes Katrina/Rita; the Shuttle Columbia recovery, 2003; the Pentagon and World Trade Center attacks, 2001; 1996 Olympics in Atlanta; the federal courthouse bombing in Oklahoma City, 1995; the Northridge, California earthquake, 1994;



State Level Emergency Exercise Tests Readiness

(Continued from page 8)

used as a bio-weapon.

The state emergency operations center was activated. At the request of local officials, the state requested antibiotics and medical supplies from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Strategic National Stockpile. An exercise supply package was delivered to the state Reception, Staging and Storage Center, and then processed and distributed to 10 local points of dispensing around the county.

Tahoma Resilience culminated a year of planning. "The way to prepare for an emergency is to plan, test your plan, update your plan with lessons learned, and then test it again," said Ken Back, Emergency

Program Manager. He notes that regional and local exercises are conducted regularly throughout the state. Planning for next year's exercise is already underway.

For further information, contact Ken Back, Washington State Department of Health: Ken.Back@doh.wa.gov. At Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department contact Joby Winans, Public Information Officer / Senior Organizational Development and Training Specialist / Safety Officer: jwinans@tpchd.org.

Right: Department of Health staff Chuck Cumiskey, Chara Chamie and Beth Siemon (background) load supplies from the exercise package.



Preventing Earth Liberation Front (ELF) Actions

"Since 1996, members of the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) have claimed to have damaged or burned hundreds of homes, tree-cutting companies, federal offices and animal and plant research laboratories. They say their goal is to stop development and other activities they consider harmful to nature. They say their property attacks are aimed at industry and rich people who profit from the destruction of the natural environment." (Cynthia Kirk. VOA News. February 23, 2001)



An ABC News report dated 21 Sept 2005 remarked that the Building Industry Association estimated that eco-terrorists have caused nearly \$8 million in property damage since 1996 in Washington state. Thus, in an effort to prevent ELF members from committing future attacks, the Federal Bureau of Investigation prepared an intelligence assessment, Patterns of Urban Sprawl as Predictors for Earth Liberation Front (ELF) Actions, dated 9 April 2004. The assessment stated that **environmental extremists associated with ELF have used the issue of urban sprawl (development in which the rate of land consumed for development exceeds the growth in population, resulting in an inefficient use of land and resources) to select targets. New housing still under construction, as well as construction vehicles, has been targeted for arson attacks.** The assessment noted that **by identifying areas of new development, particularly those located on environmentally sensitive parcels, law enforcement agencies may be able to deter future direct action by ELF.**

Over the last year and a half in Washington state, ELF members launched several arson attacks to halt urban sprawl, including:

3 March 2005- ELF was suspected to be behind a bombing attack targeting a hous-

ing construction project in Redmond, WA. Two incendiary devices were found on the construction site and were similar to others used by ELF in the past. The group never made an official statement claiming responsibility.

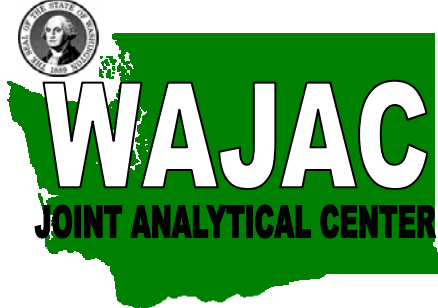
13 April 2005- Members of ELF attempted to set fire to a home under construction in Sammamish, WA, using an incendiary device. The device failed to ignite and there was no damage caused. A large ELF banner hung at the scene of the attack.

17 January 2006- A 9,600 square foot house on Camano Island, WA burns to the ground. Investigators find a message claiming ELF responsibility. Damage: \$ 2 million.

The FBI's ELF assessment posits that based on ELF's previous actions; **there are steps that the FBI and other law enforcement agencies can take to help prevent future ELF attacks on new development.** The arson attacks often occur in the wake of controversy over urban sprawl. The arsons in San Diego in August and September 2003 preceded a meeting by the San Diego Board of Supervisors in which the members planned to discuss opening 20,000 acres of undeveloped land to housing construction, specifically one and two-acre estates. **By paying attention to controversial developments, law enforcement officials can determine what areas may prove most attractive to eco-terrorists for a future attack.**



The FBI assessment explains that **law enforcement officials should be alert to an ELF presence at construction sites.** Several incidents of graffiti preceded the actual arson in Attleboro, Massachusetts. **Officials should also be on the lookout for items used by ELF to construct incendiary devices, such as plastic milk jugs, sponges, matches, and punks.** **The presence of these items might indicate a future attack or one that failed.**



Furthermore, the FBI assessment points out that **based on past attacks, the highest risk for an ELF attack occurs after the building has been framed.** In order to inflict the most damage and highest cost for the developer, eco-terrorists often wait until the building nears completion before taking action.

All reports of suspicious activity, damage to construction sites or equipment at those sites, should immediately be forwarded to the Washington Joint Analytical Center (WAJAC). WAJAC can monitor activities and identify trends then disseminate intelligence back to law enforcement and to the private sector partners that will assist them with protecting these sites.

Washington State Patrol's commitment to Homeland Security, the Vessel and Terminal Security Division

After September 11, 2001 the Washington State Patrol (WSP) realized it needed to focus on not only traffic law enforcement, but also on emergency preparedness and response to mass transportation assets and critical infrastructure sites within Washington. Also after 9/11, security mandates by the United States Coast Guard necessitated the use of additional WSP resources to provide day to day services for the Washington State Ferry System (WSF). To meet this additional demand for resources, the WSP Vessel and Terminal Security (VATS) Division was formed on March 1, 2005.



The Washington State Ferry System is the nation's largest ferry system and is our state's second largest source of public transportation with a 26 million passenger a year rider ship. Almost as many citizens ride a ferry each year as pass through Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. Ferry routes are considered an extension of Washington's state highway system.

VATS is made up of several disciplines within the WSP including commissioned

troopers, trooper cadets, explosive canine detection units and explosives units (bomb squads).

VATS troopers and cadets work in ferry terminals and aboard vessels providing law enforcement and security services for the WSF. They work on foot, in patrol cars and on bicycles. A typical day for a VATS trooper may include checking on suspicious activity at or around a ferry terminal, providing traffic control for vehicles entering or leaving a ferry terminal or answering questions from the public. Troopers and cadets work throughout the WSF system providing these services.

The WSP canine unit was established in 1997 when two dogs, training and equipment were purchased with a grant from the Washington State Department of Transportation to provide coverage and security for WSF and other transportation related infrastructure. In the beginning, canine handlers and their dogs had to travel out of state to obtain the 400 hours of training required to be a certified explosive detection team. Today, the WSP operates a state of the art training facility located at the WSP Training Academy in Shelton. This facility contains both classroom and kennel facilities needed to train new handlers and to provide maintenance training for currently certified teams.

Washington State Patrol explosive units are strategically deployed throughout Washing-



ton State. These teams were established to provide assistance to agencies and individuals in the rendering safe of identified explosive devices and materials. These teams are made up of WSP troopers and sergeants as well as officers from city and county agencies in Washington. Members of the WSP explosives units also provide training in the areas of suspicious letters, packages, devices and explosives to emergency response personnel and private sector entities.

Our success as a division would not be possible without the dedication of the employees assigned to VATS and our state, local and federal partners. We also owe gratitude to the leadership of Governor Christine Gregoire and the Washington State Legislature who have supported the creation a specific division within the WSP to provide public safety services to Washington State's mass transportation services and critical infrastructure sites.

Reichert Announces Post-Katrina FEMA Reform Bill

Washington, DC -Rep. Dave Reichert (WA-08), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology, announced today that he has drafted legislation that will address the national emergency response problems exposed by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita last year. The legislation will mandate specific and substantial changes within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), especially within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

"As someone who has spent more than 30 years as a first responder, I know that the success of disaster response hinges on how well it is executed at the local level," Reichert said. "Emergency management at the Federal level will be greatly enhanced by adopting a bottom-up strategy that helps local governments be more effective. Our legislation emphasizes the need to plan,

train, and exercise in a coordinated manner with State, local, and tribal governments. By doing so, we will truly establish a national emergency management system."

The Members making the announcement were Chairman Peter T. King (R-NY), Ranking Member Bennie Thompson (D-MS), Reps. Dave Reichert (R-WA) and Bill Pascrell (D-NJ), Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology, and Reps. Michael McCaul (R-TX) and Bob Etheridge (D-NC), Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Investigations.

The legislation, as drafted, includes a number of reforms to enhance the performance of FEMA and DHS, including:

- elevating, strengthening, and better integrating FEMA into DHS,
- providing FEMA with greatly enhanced resources;
- elevating the Director of FEMA to Undersecretary for Emergency Preparedness, and mandating that he/she report directly to the President in a time of crisis;
- requiring that the Undersecretary be an individual who possesses a demonstrated ability in and knowledge of emergency management and incident response;
- and establishing DHS Regional Offices and Regional Directors to more effectively coordinate with State and local officials, emergency response providers, and emergency response support providers, such as utilities, public health, public works, and transportation personnel.

Statewide NIMS Reporting Now Online

(Continued from page 1)

How it will work:

Entities will submit two electronic reports. The first report is due by May 31, 2006 and the second or final report is due by September 30, 2006. Jurisdictions will submit reports by accessing the "Submit NIMS Report" button located at <http://emd.wa.gov> (the top of Washington State Emergency Management Division's homepage website). The Washington State Emergency Management Division will then compile the information and provide it to the Governor and the Adjutant General for review. A single state certification will be signed attesting that our entire state has met the Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2006 requirements; participation in this effort is critical.

To be eligible for Federal preparedness assistance funding in FFY 2007, governmental emergency preparedness, incident management and response organizations must meet the FFY 06 NIMS requirements.

The state, local and tribal level requirements for FFY 06 are:

1. Formally adopt NIMS
2. Use ICS
3. Use Multi Agency Coordination Systems
4. Use Public Information Systems
5. Establish your NIMS Baseline
6. Coordinate federal preparedness funding to support NIMS
7. Revise and update SOP's to incorporate NIMS
8. Participate in and promote mutual aid
9. Complete the IS-700 course
10. Complete the IS-800 course

11. Complete the ICS-100 course
12. Complete the ICS-200 course
13. Incorporate NIMS into training and exercises
14. Participate in all-hazards, multi jurisdictional/discipline exercises based on NIMS
15. Incorporate corrective action into response plane and procedures
16. Inventory response assets to conform to resource typing standards
17. Incorporate national standards into equipment acquisition programs
18. Apply standard terminology across the public safety sector

The additional state level requirements for FFY 2006 are:

1. Formally adopt NIMS
2. Monitor formal adoption at the local and tribal level
3. Communicate NIMS requirements across the state
4. Measure NIMS implementation progress across the state
5. Facilitate state wide compliance reporting
6. Designate a single point of contact
7. Ensure Federal preparedness funding is link to satisfactory implementation progress
8. Verify (audit) NIMS implementation compliance associated with federal grant funds
9. Leverage (use) training facilities to coordinate and deliver NIMS
10. Develop state plans for the receipt and distribution of resources

Murray Applauds Passage of Cargo Security Legislation

GreenLane Maritime Cargo Security Act and SAFE Ports Act will help increase safety, security of communities, economy



PHOTO: The Future of Port Security: The GreenLane Maritime Cargo Security Act

(WASHINGTON, D.C.) – The Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee last week (May 2) approved legislation designed to enhance port security. The bill (S. 2459), sponsored by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) and Homeland Security Chairman Susan Collins (R-ME), was approved by a 14-2 vote, and is awaiting consideration by the full Senate.

Entitled the GreenLane Maritime Cargo Security Act, the bill would implement needed security reforms at our nation's seaports, including establishing improved cargo screening standards, providing incentives to importers to enhance their security measures and ensuring the successful resumption of shipping in the event of a terrorist attack.

"For years we've known that our ports are vulnerable, and even the 9/11 Commission identified them as a possible target for terrorists. The American people need to know that our ports are secure and the cargo entering our country is safe, no matter whose hands it may have passed through," Senator Murray said. "This is precisely why Senator Collins and I introduced the GreenLane Act. I applaud Committee passage of our legislation and I look forward to bringing it to the floor of the Senate where we can move ahead and ensure the safety of our residents and the strength of our economy."

"Experts have repeatedly told me and members of the committee that our ports are one of our biggest vulnerabilities. Our

bill will help build a coordinated approach to maritime and port security across all levels of government and with our overseas trading partners," said Senator Collins. "In addition to improving our nation's security, it will expedite trade with foreign governments and businesses, and provide financial assistance to our ports as they strive to strengthen their terrorism prevention and response effort. The enactment of these reforms will ensure that cargo containers entering our ports do not become the Trojan horses of the 21st century."

Meanwhile, the U.S. House of Representatives approved similar legislation, modeled after the Murray-Collins bill and entitled SAFE Ports Act (H.R. 4954), by a margin of 421-2.

"I applaud the House of Representatives for their swift action on this critical legislation. The American people need to know that our ports are secure and the cargo entering our country is safe, no matter whose hands it may have passed through, and that's what this bill will do," Senator Murray said. "I look forward to the Senate following suit and bringing the GreenLane Act to the floor to help ensure that our communities and economy are safe and secure."



PHOTO: GreenLane Maritime Cargo Security Act

The Murray-Collins GreenLane Maritime Cargo Security Act, was introduced in November 2005. The SAFE Ports Act was introduced in the House of Representatives in March 2006.

Specifically the GreenLane/SAFE Ports Act would:

- Protect Americans by making our cargo and seaports more secure - mitigating a dangerous vulnerability.
- Help prevent a lengthy shutdown of America's seaports in the event of an incident – protecting America's economy from severe disruption.
- Provide layered security at every step of the supply chain while keeping it efficient.
- Push the borders out so we can focus our limited resources on suspect cargo.

Security at America's ports would be improved by establishing:

- The GreenLane, comprised of supply chain participants who voluntarily meet the highest level of security, allows our security services to better identify and respond to potential threats and provides real incentives to importers to enhance their supply chain security measures.
- Minimum security standards for all cargo containers entering the U.S. and requirements that strengthen current cargo security programs.
- The Office of Cargo Security Policy to ensure accountability and coordination of cargo security policies, procedures & regulations at the Department of Homeland Security and with other agencies.
- Joint Operations Centers to ensure a coordinated, measured response and the resumption and flow of commerce in the event of an incident or heightened national security threat level.

The Act also authorizes \$835 million for port security, including \$400 million in annual port security grants, and additional funding for the Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT).

Around the Regions

Region 8 counties are coordinating plans and response for a public health emergency with Region 8 Public Health. Mutual coordination efforts are key for this type of emergency.

Yakima County is working on a Tactical

Communications Plan.

The Yakama Nation is updating plans and teams for Incident Command. They are also ratifying Homeland Security and Emergency Management with the council.

Region 8 counties are coordinating flu planning with their local health departments and Region 8 Public Health.

Benton County updated their Hazard Mitigation Plan and it is currently in the final review stage.

Planning

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

Region 8 Counties participated in a Pandemic Flu Tabletop Exercise with Public Health on February 15, 2006. Planning is being coordinated within the counties and regionally with participants from all agencies: Health, Hospitals, Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, Fire, Law, American Red Cross, and others.

Yakima County started a planning team to facilitate an exercise program. It was initiated April 19, 2006. They will

implement the Incident Command System (ICS) in a seminar, a tabletop exercise and then a full scale exercise.

Walla Walla County conducted a full scale Multi Casualty Incident (MCI) exercise on March 21, 2006. 121 volunteers participated from a variety of organizations and worked in various capacities. Area Command was fully implemented with 2 primary agencies. The exercise enhanced response capability and interagency coordination.

Benton and Franklin Counties will participate in three exercises over the months of May, June and September related to the Hanford Area and Columbia Generating Station. Also, a tabletop exercise will be held for Benton-Franklin Health, May 16, 2006.

Benton County conducted a Mass Casualty Exercise in Richland with Kadlec Hospital on April 5, 2006. On July 6, another exercise will be conducted to include a security and terrorism issue.

Equipment and Training

Yakima County is transferring their current system, Resource Incident Management System (RIMS), to update and coordinate resource information under NIMS.

Franklin County completed renovation of their Emergency Operations Center (EOC). It is fully operational and will be tested in May during the next exercise with Columbia Generating Station. They will also be installing a 70'-100' tower to put outside the new EOC.

Franklin County has completed installation of a fully functional 300' communications tower in Kahlotus, WA.

Region 8 counties are conducting and meeting the training course required by NIMS:

IS-100, IS-200, IS-700, IS-800, and other awareness level courses.

Benton County held the following courses over the past two months:

S-360 Finance Unit Classes

Cost Unit, Time Unit, Compensation Unit and Procurement Unit Leaders

FEMT-01: Forensic Evidence Management Team Training

I-401 Multi-Agency Coordination Training (MAC GROUP)

NIMSCAST Workshop

Facilities Unit Leader, S-354

Logistics Section Chief, S-450

Benton-Franklin CERT – A full session of CERT was conducted in Connell, WA, during February 27 through March 25, 2006. Coordination for another full session in May in Benton County is underway. Location of the training is to be determined.

Walla Walla CERT/SERT – Community College completing a full CERT Course. The Walla Walla CERT Coordinator will be leaving as she is taking another position outside of Americorps.

IAB Releases Standardized Equipment List

The Interagency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability (IAB) has released the Spring 2006 version of its Standardized Equipment List (SEL). The interactive version has been uploaded to the Responder Knowledge Base (www.rkb.mipt.org). This latest version contains changes to many of the item descriptions, features, and operating considerations. It also includes new items such as a water distribution system, a combination respirator, forensic software for cyber secu-

rity, and a fixed-site infrared chemical detector. Many of these changes may be adopted by DHS for inclusion in the Authorized Equipment List (AEL) used to determine grant allowability. A list of proposed updates has been submitted to the DHS Preparedness Directorate's Office of Grants and Training for approval. If updates are made to the AEL, they will be reflected in the change log available on the Responder Knowledge Base (RKB) AEL page, and will be loaded into the RKB's online AEL imme-

diately after approval.

http://www.rkb.mipt.org/contentdetail.cfm?content_id=130360



Washington Armory Rental & Leasing Program

The Washington State Military Department is a committed member of the communities we serve. To demonstrate our involvement we began a rental and leasing program that will help local communities use our facilities when they are unoccupied. Our Distance Learning Classrooms and food preparation areas are included in this program.



Above: Statewide facilities map.

Right: Excerpts about Bremerton Armory.

Follow the link below to see pictures, descriptions, and contact information for each facility.

<http://www.washingtonguard.com/rent/>



Bremerton Armory, 1211 Carver Street, Bremerton WA ([map](#))

- Drill Floor 5800 sq ft
- Kitchen 760 sq ft
- Classrooms 300-600 sq ft
- Parking Available

TYPES OF EVENTS:

- Graduations/Receptions
- Social/Youth Events
- Group Meetings
- Sports
- Tournaments/competitions
- Birthday Parties/Potlucks
- Classes/Seminars
- Antique Shows
- Rummage Sales
- Dog/Cat Shows
- Charity Events

GROUPS WELCOME:

Armories may be made available for use for casual civic purposes, amateur and professional sports, youth groups, theatrical and other public events.

BENEFITS OF RENTING:

Receive a safe event location at a great price, generates monies back into the community, and generates monies for maintenance up keep of the Armory for future events.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR BREMERTON:

Building Manager
360-473-2405

Acronym Round-Up

AAR—After Action Report

AEL—Authorized Equipment List

AHAB—All-Hazard Alert Broadcasting

CAP—Common Alerting Protocol

CEDAP—Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program

CERT—Community Emergency Response Team

CHPDP—Cluster Housing Planned Development Permit

COP—Common Operating Picture

CSI—Container Security Initiative

CTGP—Competitive Training Grants Program

C-TPAT—Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism

DHS—Department of Homeland Security

EAS—Emergency Alert System

ELF—Earth Liberation Front

EMAC—Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EMD—Emergency Management Division

EOC—Emergency Operations Center

EOF—Emergency Operations Facility

FAQ—Frequently Asked Questions

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigations

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS)

FFY—Federal Fiscal Year

HLS—Homeland Security

HSI—Homeland Security Institute

IAB—Interagency Board for Equipment Standardization and Interoperability

ICS—Incident Command System

LRN—Local Relay Network

MCI—Multi Casualty Incident

MOCC—Mobile Operations Command Center

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NOAA—National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

NWS—National Weather Service

OGT—Office of Grants and Training (DHS)

PC-NET—Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams

RKB—Responder Knowledge Base

SEL—Standardized Equipment List

SNS—Strategic National Stockpile

SRN—State Relay Network

TPCHD—Tacoma Pierce County Health Department

VATS—Vessel and Terminal Security (WSP)

WAJAC—Washington Joint Analytical Center

WATF1—Washington State Urban Search and Rescue Task Force

WIN 211—Washington Information Network

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WSDOT—Washington State Department of Transportation

WSF—Washington State Ferry